BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1814, [NUMBER 1151.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Recorder's Court.

ECCLES. SIDE,

In the Goods of NARRON NATH late a Banian Inhabitant of Bombay deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to JAVERVOW, otherwise called NATHY, widow of JUSRAZ NARRON, deceased, daughter in law of the said deceased. All Persons indebted to the estate or having claims thereon are requested to make the same known to the Administratix without delay.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 13th April 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the Will or Testamentary paper writing of JUMNABOYE late of Bombay Banian Widow deceased having been committed by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to SHAW GOVINBHOY RAGOONATHDASS, SHAW PURSHOTUMDASS JETTASAW, SHAW NURSEYDASS PURSHOTUMDASS and DOOVARCDASS GOVERDUNDASS, of Bombay Banian Inhabitants, the Executors therein named All Persons indebted to the said Estate or having claims thereon are required to make the same known, to the above named Executors without delay.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 17th September 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 19th Instant,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Plate, Glass Ware, &c Also a handsome eight light Lustre and Sundry other Articles the property of a Gentleman leaving the Settlement.

On the same day, will be sold some Madeira Wine in whole and half Pipes and a few remaining Casks of French Claret.

Bombay, 17th September 1814.

Boyce, Kempt, & Co.

HAVE FOR PRIVATE SALE,

SOME very elegant painted Floor Cloaths, for Rooms,—Verandah's and Stairs,

Bombay, 17th September 1814.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

HAVE FOR PRIVATE SALE.

ALMOST elegant Rich Cut Glass Desert Service complete at Rs. 850.

A very superb, Table Service of Cut Glass Ware complete to correspond with the above Rupees. - - - 850.

The above Sets will be sold either together or separate.

Bombay, September 17th 1814.

Boyce, Kempt, & Co.

On WEDNESDAY next,

WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

VARIOUS Articles of Household Furniture, the property of a Gentleman about to leave the Presidency.

At 12 o'clock, will be sold a dark Grey Arab Colt 3½ years old, with Saddle and Bridle, the property of a Gentleman deceased, and several Saddle Horses.

Bombay, 17th September 1814.

To

The EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,

The following Anecdotes, which I met with in the Review of a Book entitled "Souvenirs et Portraits par M. de Levis," strike me as so remarkably illustrative of French manners, during the age of Louis the 14. that I think they may afford your Readers considerable amusement.

M. de Richelieu was on bad terms with his wife, and would not live with her. The King sent him to the Bastile. Madame de Richelieu was conducted by the commands of his Majesty once a week to the prison, and the Governor had orders to make this indulgence to the prisoner in exact proportion to the apparent satisfaction the lady manifested at the kindness of her reception. The remedy failed however, and the conduct of his wife was as incorrect as that of M. de Richelieu.

We believe says the Review that no specimen of conjugal complaisance can exceed the following.

M. de Richelieu himself stated that having once visited his wife unexpectedly, he found her in a very equivocal situation with her Squire. Without being in the least disconcerted, he calmly observed, "How embarrassing a situation would yours have been, Madame, if any one but myself had intruded on you."

I am Sir,
Yours Obediently,
A. B.

THE COURIER
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10th SEPT. 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Thomas Whitehill of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. Assistant to Alexander Bell Esq. as a Member of Council.

The furlough to England on private concerns granted to Major William Burke, of the 8th Regiment N. I. on the 30th ultimo, is cancelled, and that Officer is permitted to proceed to England on sick certificate.

The Governor in Council is pleased to grant to Capt. Lester of the 4th Regiment N. I. a furlough to England on sick certificate.

Lieutenant W. K. Lester, of the Battalion of Artillery is permitted to proceed to Bussorah for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation, for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant Parflow, Linguist in the Hindoostance Language to the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. is appointed Linguist to that Battalion in the Maratta Language also, from the 1st Instant.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14, SEPT. 1814

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe on private concerns to Lieutenant W. P. Kempe of the European Regiment.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15, SEPT. 1814.

The following promotion is ordered to take place in the 2d Regiment N. I. in consequence of the death of Lieut. N. Tanner on the 21st ultimo.

2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Alexander Rind, to be Lieut. vice Tanner deceased,—Date of Rank 22d August.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

A Report was in circulation a day or two ago, that the Fleet of Indiamen which left England with the Cumbrian had arrived at Madras; our latest accounts however, from that Presidency are merely expressive of great anxiety for that event. But we understand that these Ships were certainly to touch at Rio Janeiro, in which case it is fair to allow them nearly five months to complete their voyage to Madras, and they ought not therefore to arrive according to this supposition, before the beginning of October.

They will not afford us any public News, and we, must patiently wait for the arrival either of the Tigris and Indus, or the Vestal, from the Gulf, to be made acquainted with any later European Intelligence than that which is already in our possession. We hardly expect by either of those Ships to receive the ratification of the treaty of Peace: a variety of important topics must necessarily give rise to great discussion, and will not we presume to think, be speedily arranged. The unsettled state of Norway, the absolute transfer of French property to Sweden in the West Indies, the future extent of the Dutch Sovereignty, the claims of the Inhabitants of Poland, the various indemnifications for the destruction of the Confederation of the Rhine, the maritime treaties between England and the Nations of the Continent, and a vast number of other difficult and delicate subjects of consideration, will probably delay the final termination of the negociations for many months; it is however, very evident that a decided disposition exists for mutual sacrifices to a great extent, and that the great principle which actuates all parties is to do that which shall most effectually secure to the Nations of Europe a permanent tranquillity, and preserve them from the recurrence of those frequent scenes of misery and desolation, produced by the anarchy of one powerful Nation, in the hands of a single individual of uncontrouled ambition, and which had so nearly led to the subjugation of the Continent of Europe under a military despotism.

Our readers will find under our Calcutta Head the very little news received from that Presidency during the last week. In fact the Calcutta prints are filled with translated Extracts from French papers of the beginning of April, which we believe were received by the Vessel which carried the news of the cessation of Hostilities, from Bussora to Madras, and are of course uninteresting to us, who have much later intelligence from Paris.

The Ship Ahmed Shaw, Captain S. Herrimad, on her passage from Bushire Road to this Port, was unfortunately wrecked during the night of the 10th July on the Island of Guess or Kheu; no lives however, as we apprehed, were lost.

She had mares—gum—brimstone and other property, on board, belonging to the Honorable Company; all of which, we imagine, may be considered as irretrievably gone.

We stop the press to state that an express has just arrived from Madras announcing the arrival at that place on the 7th of September, of the Bengal, one of the Fleet which left England with the Cumbrian.

The Bengal parted company with the Fleet on the 24th of July, consisting of the Prince Regent, Surrey, Lord Keith, and Alexander, under convoy of the Desiree, bound for the Cape and being in 36°. S. Lat.

The Fleet put into Madeira on the 22d of May, and on the 2d of July H. M. S. Achille hauled off in Lat. 16°. S. for Rio Janeiro, accompanied by part of the Fleet bound to the Brazil Coast.

It is understood that the Achille is gone to Rio Janeiro to convey back the Prince Regent of Portugal to Europe.

On the 7th of July, the H C S. Marchioness of Ely parted Company for St. Helena.

Colonel Munro is coming out a Passenger in the Prince Regent.

It appears that the Reverend —— Mousley is appointed Archdeacon at Madras.

There is no public News but what we are already acquainted with.

The following is a list of the ships and Vessels licensed by the Hon'ble Company up to the 30th of April inclusive, for the private trade under the new Charter.

Kingsmill,— Lord Duncan,— Susannah,— Elizabeth,— Commerce, — Mornington,—Countess of Loudon, *To Fort William.*

Princess Charlotte, —*to Fort St. George.*

Cumbrian,—*to Bombay.*

ARRIVALS.— Lieut. Col. James Urquhart, Commanding the British Troops in the Fort and Poorah of Baroda.

Lieutenant P. Breton, Artillery.

Assistant Surgeon A. Gordon; 1st N. C.

Assistant Surgeon J. Stephenson, 2d Battalion 1st Regiment.

Ensign R. Meldum, 1st Batt. 5th Regt.

DEPARTURE —Ensign Lean, 7th Regiment.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—September 9th, His Maj-sty's Ship Acorn, Joseph Prior, Esq. Captain from the Persian Gulph.

BIRTH.—At the British Residency, at Goa on the 22d of August, the Lady of Captain William Stone, of the 24th Regiment Madras Native Infantry of a Daughter.

DEATH —On the 21st ultimo, at Danala in Kattywar Lieut. Nathaniel Tanner, of the 2d B. 2d R. Bombay N. I. much regretted of his Brother Officers.

Calcutta Intelligence.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1814.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following address and answer, kind-

ly tranſmitted to us by a Correſpondent. It was the intention of the Right Honorable the Governor General to leave Patna on the 16th inſtant.

PATNA, AUGUST 10, 1814.

At a meeting of the Britiſh Inhabitants of Patna, and the Subah of Behar, convened at the houſe of Abraham Welland, Eſq. to conſider of the propriety of an Addreſs to the Right Honorable the EARL OF MOIRA, Mr. Welland opened the buſineſs of the day, and was followed by Mr. Wyatt, whoſe motion for the appointment of a Committee, to conſiſt of A. Welland and William Moorcroft, Eſqrs. and Captain Roughſedge paſsed unanimouſly.

The Committee having withdrawn, returned with the draft of an Addreſs, which being approved *nem. con.* was ordered to be fairly tranſcribed for Signature, and His Lordſhip's pleaſure as to the period of its reception aſcertained; the meeting then voted its thanks to the Committee and ſeparated. His Excellency the Right Honorable Earl of Moira, Governor General, &c. &c. having been pleaſed to fix on the 12th inſtant, (THE BIRTHDAY OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT,) for the reception of the Addreſs, the Subſcribers repaired at 12 o'clock at noon, to the houſe of Duncan Campbell, Eſq. and having been admitted into His Lordſhip's preſence, it was read by Mr. Welland.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable General FRANCIS EARL OF MOIRA, *Governor General, &c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

We, the Britiſh Inhabitants of the City of Patna, and Soobah of Behar, take the liberty of approaching your Lordſhip, with the reſpectful expreſſion of our congratulations on your ſafe arrival at this Station.

In the diſcharge of this honorable and gratifying act of duty, we truſt we ſhall obtain your Lordſhip's pardon for availing ourſelves, with joyful eagerneſs, of the opportunity it affords to mingle with thoſe feelings of pleaſure and reſpect, your Lordſhips's preſence is ſo highly calculated to inſpire, the ſentiments of honeſt exultation, and profound gratitude to the Divine Providence, with which the late auſpicious revolution in the ſtate of affairs in Europe has filled our hearts.

We flatter ourſelves that to your Lordſhip, whoſe friendly, generous, and benevolent intereſt in the misfortunes of an illuſtrious race of Exiles, has been ſo peculiarly manifeſted, our reſpectful, but cordial ſolicitations on this unlooked for, and happy change, will not be unacceptable; and whilſt we hail with delight, the bright proſpect now opening upon our view, we cannot forget, that, under the bleſsing of God, to the wiſdom, firmneſs, and conſtancy of the Britiſh Councils, and the heroic and admirable valour of our Fleets and Armies, may chiefly be aſcribed the arrival of an era, which promiſes to reſtore to Sovereigns their legitimate authority, and to Nations the long loſt enjoyment, of ſecure and honorable Peace.

We conſider ourſelves eſpecially fortunate in being enabled to offer this proof of our attachment, on a day no leſs endeared to your Lordſhip than to the Nation at large, by the birth of that exalted Perſonage to whoſe guardianſhip Providence has confined the honor and intereſts of the Britiſh Empire.

(*Signed*) B. Marley, Maj. Genl.—H. Douglas,—A. Welland,—J. R. Elphinſtone,—D. Campbell,—Francis Le Gros,—J. Miller,—Hubert Coniſh,—A. Mackenzie,—W. Moorcroft,—E. Roughſedge,—Robt. Mitford,—J. T. Roberdeau,—J. Greenſtreet,—G. R. Penny,—R. W. Baldock,—J. J. Alldin,—J. S. Harriott,—A. Shuldham,—J. Gilman,—H. G. Page,—M. Pickerſgill,—Joſeph Garner,—George Spilsbury,—Sidney Swiney,—John Manſon,—Charles Davis,—J. S. Parker,—Samuel Evans,—J. McCraken, A. D. C. —C. T. Sealy,—W. Money,—A. De L'Etang,—F. Gillanders,—A. J. Colvin,—L. Kennedy,—James Gibb,—G. Neville Wyatt,—W. M. Fleming,—Richard Willoughby,—F. Gladwin,—R. H. Page,—Colin Mackenzie, Lt. Col. M. Eng.—H. Robertſon,—F. A. Cobbs,—John Tytler,—D. V. Kerin,—R. W. Rotton,—W. Toone,—J. McNabb,—Charles Peach,—J. Carter,—F. Balfour,—T. Wilſon,—P. Monckton,—Chas. Rogers,—Chas. Blagrave.

When the Right Honorable the Governor General was pleaſed to make the following Reply:—

GENTLEMEN,

With no leſs participation in your feelings on the triumphs of our Country, than gratitude for the tone which, in expreſsing them, you have uſed to me perſonally, I meet your moſt acceptable and flattering addreſs.

It is conſolatory to think, that in the glorious completion of their object by the Allies, ſecurity is attained againſt the incessant revival of thoſe conflicts which muſt have deſolated Europe had Peace been made on terms ſhort of the abſolute proſtration of a mad ambition, the experienced ſource of ſo many years of calamity. In that contemplation of the event, it is indeed a proud boaſt, that nothing leſs than the high-minded perſeverance and generous ſacrifices of the Britiſh Nation, ſupported by the immortal Achievements of its heroes by Sea and Land, could have effected ſuch a relief for ſuffering humanity.

That I warmly rejoice in the recall of the Bourbon Family to the Throne of France, is an inference on your part moſt gratifying to me; perſuaded as I have reaſon to be, of every diſpoſition in thoſe Illuſtrious Individuals, to conſider Government as a ſacred truſt, to be adminiſtered for the welfare and happineſs of the People. I ſee in the reſtoration of the Crown to that Family, the ſureſt pledge for the permanence of good underſtanding between England and France, founded on the opportunities which the Royal perſonages and other leading men of the latter, have had to remark the fair and manly wiſhes of our country towards her antogonist, even amid the exaſperation of keen hoſtility.

It muſt further exult in the returning proſperity of ſo many victims of honorable principle, in whoſe depreſsion and privations I have been accuſtomed to ſympathize. Entruſted with the guidance of thoſe Gentlemen, when it was propoſed to effectuate conjuction between the Emigrant Nobles and the Royaliſts in France; I felt as if ſelected to do the Honors of my Country to the dignified and unfortunate. I aſked myſelf what was the ſentiment befitting the Britiſh Nation in ſuch circumſtances; I endeavoured to make it my own, and ſought to diſplay it on the part of my Country; and I was not to caſt it off when I had no longer to avail myſelf of the Services of thoſe to whom it applied.

I hail with fervor the augury preſented by the coincidence which you notice, that this occaſion for the expreſsion of your joy takes place on the Birth-day of the Prince Regent. It would be an impertinent and juſtly cenſurable pretenſion in me, were I to affect any peculiar degree of Devotion to that elevated Perſonage, when I am bound to give credit to every Britiſh Subject for the moſt earneſt Love and Veneration towards His Royal Highneſs; unleſs it may be thought that more frequent opportunities of witneſsing the exalted qualities of his Heart might juſtify me in a warmer tenor of attachment. But, at leaſt I do not yield to any man in Reverential Ardour towards His Royal Highneſs: and I connect with enthuſiaſm the Glories of the Britiſh Empire with his Auguſt Perſon.

23d AUGUST.

The immediate holder of the Capital prize in the Eleventh Calcutta Lottery, drawn on yeſterday ſe'ennight, proves to be W. H. Droz. Eſq. Commercial Reſident at Coſsimbazar, who has been mentioned among the holders of ſucceſsful numbers in the earlier drawings. The Lac, however, falls ultimately to a party of Ladies and Gentlemen, amounting to eleven, who agreed on a convivial occaſion at Moorſhedabad to ſubſcribe for an equal number of Lottery Tickets, which Mr. Droz, being one of the party, undertook to procure on the general account. Among the eleven Tickets, thus ſubſcribed for and purchaſed, was No. 4662.

In the Mirror of laſt week, we find the following account given of a duel, attended with fatal conſequences.

We are ſorry to have to relate a melancholy event which occured at the Iſland of Booro, on the 23d of February. In conſequence of a miſunderſtanding which took place on board ſhip Lieutenant P.——, of the Honorable Company's cruizer Malabar, went aſhore with Doctor K——, of the ſame ſhip, and exchanged ſhots, when Lieutenant P——was killed by a ball which paſsed through his heart. We have not learnt the particular circumſtance which gave occaſion to the duel, but have reaſon to believe that it did not originate in any provocation given by Dr. K——.

ENGLISH EXTACTS.

Monſieur, Count D'Artois, now Monſieur, appointed Lieutenant General of the Kingdom was in his youth one of the moſt amiable and brilliant models of that lively gaiety, that grace, politeneſs, and noble elegance of manners, which characteriſed the French nobility.—Thoſe qualities ſerve now as an ornament to a grave and reflecting mind, an inexhauſtible goodneſs, and the virtues of a wiſe man. His Royal Highneſs quitted Switzerland on the 19th March, and entered Veſoul on the 22d. In ſetting foot again on the French territories he gave himſelf up to the deepeſt emotion; tears flowed from his eyes. "At length," he exclaimed, "I ſee my native country again, that country which my anceſtors governed in mildneſs. I am in France, I will never quit it again." No, no, adored Prince! you never ſhall quit that France which burns with impatience for your auguſt family. Our wiſhes invite you, our hearts call out for you; and one of the happieſt days will be that in which France ſhall ſee you enter her walls to the cries and bleſsings of the people; cries repeated a thouſand times of *Vive le Roi! Vive Louis XVIII!*

LONDON.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1814.

We have already preſented to our readers the Plan of the New Conſtitution, which the Legiſlative Body and Proviſional Government of France have framed for the people of that country. It will be ſeen, that as the friends of rational freedom we were juſtified in rejoicing at the providential turn of affairs, ſince it is exactly all that we wiſh to ſee eſtabliſhed, not in France only, but in every kingdom—a Government of Law, on the baſis of repreſentation, inſtead of a Government of deſpotiſm by the ſword. Thus the French have obtained what they originally fought, and what they were entitled to obtain, without offending their neighbours.—Europe alſo has learned the ſalutary leſſon, that it was vain and impoſsible to withſtand the right of a whole nation, to ſecure its own happineſs. The world has paid dearly for the knowledge it has acquired; but if wiſely uſed, it is worth the price that has been paid for it.

With the reſtrictions that are propoſed to be laid on the Executive Power, the return of the BOURBONS to the throne of France will be univerſally acceptable. Called back by the voice of the people, upon conditions which ſecure public liberty, the King of the French will be a much ſtronger as well as a much happier Sovereign than the Grand Monarque, becauſe the Parliament will ward off, from his ſacred character, all that is odious and burthenſome. LOUIS XVIII. can have no inducement to quarrel with or to undermine this fundamental Act; and it would be dangerous in him to attempt it, for though the head of the late ſyſtem is gone, the whole body of its inſtruments remain. And the univerſal chain of the Adminiſtrative Power, civil and military, from the Arch Treaſurer to the loweſt Collector of Taxes; and from the firſt Marſhal to the foot ſoldier, are all intereſted in carrying the charter of their ſafety and liberties into execution.

The variations from the Conſtitution which the *Feuillant Party* was deſirous to give to the French in 1791 are minute, and ſuch only as the new ſtate of things may have demanded. The ſober judgment of the reflecting part of mankind will decide whether the differences are worth the twenty two years of horror and bloodſhed that they have coſt. We are prevented, from this day, from making any remarks on the Articles of the Charter of French Liberty. The outline is ſo ſatisfactory that we are not willing to quarrel with the details. It opens an immence field for ſpeculation on the future deſtinies of men; for where the liberty of perſon, of property, of conſcience and of tongue and pen are eſtabliſhed over ſo great a part of the globe as Great Britain, France, Spain and North America, we may fairly hope that a more generous rivalry than for territory will ariſe, and that the only emulation of Governments will be which State ſhall moſt extenſively ſecure to its people the enjoyment of the arts and bleſsings of peace.

We cannot ſufficiently admire the generoſity and moderation of the Allied Sovereigns in the countenance which they have given to theſe important diſcuſſions, the reſult of which proves that they were free. It is poſſible that they have been long enough in France to aſcertain the true will of its population—and to learn that though they had providentially reached Paris, and trampled on the Deſpot, that had diſappointed the hopes of the people, they had not eradicated from the breaſts of the people the ſentiment which firſt rouſed them to arms; and that it was only by leaving them free to exerciſe their indefeaſible rights, that tranquillity could be re-eſtabliſhed. We truſt the Allied Sovereigns have alſo ſeen in the precipitate fall of Bonaparte, by what a ſlight tenure that Monarch holds his power, who depends on the attachment of his troops for the maintenance of tyranny.

[*Morning Chronicle.*]

MORNING CHRONICLE.

19th APRIL.

The Earl of Harrowby is to be the Britiſh Miniſter at the approaching congreſs. His Lordſhip will afterwards be our Ambaſſador at the Court of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty Louis the 18th.

The appointment renders the poſt of Preſident of the Council vacant. It will be filled by the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, who retires from the Board of Controul. Lord Melville quits the Admiralty and returns to the Board of Controul. And Mr. Canning is to be the new Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Lord Melville.

A Proclamation will be iſſued immediately for the ceſſation of hoſtilities between France and this country, by ſea and land. Orders have already been ſent to Plymouth and other places for the priſoners to prepare themſelves for being liberated in ten days. Our naval and military forces are returning to the peace-eſtabliſhments. The making of large anchors, cables and ſails has been directed to be diſcontinued.

Compliment a la Francaiſe.—When the Emperor of Ruſsia (ſays a French paper), viſited, three days ago, the hoſpital of La Salpetriere, his Majeſty addreſsed words full of kindneſs to all thoſe who had the happineſs to approach him. One of the Sisters, who was ſhewing this monarch ſome patients, mad through love, ſaid, "Sire, there would be many more ſuch in France, were you to remain here."

MONDAY APRIL 11th.

Sir H. Davy arrived on the 1ſt of March at Genoa and quitted it on the 7th, to take his paſsage by ſea to Leghorn. Sir Humphrey is ſaid to have made ſome intereſting experiments at Genoa, on the torpedo and the *fucus*, at which the Profeſsors of the Imperial Academy aſsiſted.

APRIL 12th.

Lord Camelford.—The late Lord Camelford, when he made his will, left 100l. to Mr. Addington, the Magiſtrate, to ſee his body embalmed and conveyed to Switzerland, there to be interred, beneath a tree under which he once purſued his ſtudies. The money was not to be received before the body was ſent off. His remains were placed for further removal in a vault in St. Ann's Soho, church-yard, where it has remained ever ſince. Within the laſt week, communication with Switzerland being now open, the executors of Lord Camelford wiſh to comply with the will, and the body is to be ſent off immediately. A large caſe is prepared for the purpoſe, and the coffin is ready to be taken out of the vault whenever they call for it.

PORTSMOUTH, 15th APRIL.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH LINE OF BATTLE SHIP.

About four o'clock this afternoon we were aſtoniſhed by the appearance of a French 84 gun-ſhip (La Polonaiſe), with a Rear Admiral's flag flying, and the white enſign, a la Bourbon. On anchoring ſhe ſaluted Admiral Sir R. Bickerton's flag, and ſhortly after the garriſon, which was reſpectfully returned.

The French Admiral Troude, having been waited on by the Flag Captain Fowke, and the Flag Lieutenant Boys landed amidſt the acclamation of thouſands, and immediately ſet off for London. Admiral Troude's flag is the firſt of his nation which ever anchored in this port. She was accompanied acroſs the Channel by the Eurutas, 40, Captain Knox, which had arrived on Tueſday at Cherbourg, with the Duc de Berri on board from Jerſey. A French frigate is gone paſt from Cherbourg for the Downs; the whole left that port this morning at ſeven o'clock. Alſo arrived the Tyrian, 18, Captain Baldwin from Havre de Grace, which town had declared for the Bourbons and received the crew of the Tyrian, which landed, with the greateſt attention and kindneſs.

A trial of ſome importance, and of great local intereſt, took place at the Town-Hall of Sandwich on Friday laſt. The caſe occupied from nine in the morning till nine at night. It was a proſecution of Major Wm. Gordon, of the 2d Dragoon Guards, or Queen's Bays, for the murder of a man named Gregory, a private in the ſame regiment. The facts were ſhortly theſe:—

On the 25th March the regiment received a route for Portſmouth to embark, and on parade, before it left Ramſgate Barracks, the deceaſed was drunk, and behaved with great inſolence to the non-commiſſioned officers. This was reported to Major Gordon, who deſired that no notice ſhould be taken of it, and that the man ſhould be marched in cuſtody of the rear-guard. When the troops was leaving the Barrack-yard, Major G. was ſtanding near, when he ſaw that the corporal of the rear-guard had not drawn his ſword, and being aſked the reaſon, he ſaid it was left at Deal to be ground. At the ſame time the deceaſed, Gregory, rode up to Major Gordon and inſiſted upon knowing why he was confined, to which the Major replied, "Go on; you are drunk, Sir," The man denied it, became extremely inſolent, and the Major drew the man's ſword with ſome difficulty, with the intention of giving it to the corporal. The deceaſed, during this time, curled in his horſe and the Major, to compel the animal to go forward, ſtruck it two or three times with the

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flat side of the sword, but without effect, at the same time ordering the soldier to march on. Compliance was refused, and the deceased, as appeared from the testimony of most of the witnesses, turned the head of the horse sharply towards the Major, who lifted up his hand at the same instant, either to protect himself from the horse, or to wave the sword, the more strenuously to express his command to the man to march. The motion of the man and horse unfortunately brought the body of the former upon the point of the weapon, which had been newly ground for foreign service. The blade penetrated the body of the deceased 14 inches. So instantaneous was the accident, that Major Gordon and Captain Bush, who was with him, did not know that the man was wounded, until they saw him change colour and the blood flow from his side. He was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where he died; and Major Gordon surrendered himself to the civil power, having desired that a Magistrate should be sent for. The principal testimony against the Major was the bugle-man of the Rutland Militia, who swore that when the man was wounded, the Major thrust out his arm with considerable violence, to give the blow; but this statement was unconfirmed, excepting in a very slight degree. Major Gordon received a most excellent character from General Crawford, Lord George Beresford, the Hon. Mr. Cocks, and many other Gentlemen, for humanity, temperance and forbearance, which had been most particularly displayed at the time the Major was at Huddersfield, during the riots in that neighbourhood. The Jury acquitted him of murder, but brought in a verdict of "manslaughter," they being of opinion that the Major had used the sword incautiously. The Court fined him 50l. which was immediately paid, and the prisoner was liberated.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

6th April.

CIVIL LIBERTY—IMPRISONMENT ON MESNE PROCESS.

Earl Stanhope said, he rose to present four Petitions, which he considered of very great importance, because they related to the very important subject of Civil Liberty. There were, he knew, many persons in this country who were not friendly to political liberty. With these persons he differed most strongly in opinion. There were others who again were hostile to the enjoyment of religious liberty, and to them he was as much opposed. But he had never met a man in the whole course of his life, who possessed audacity enough to avow himself openly an enemy to Civil Liberty. He hoped, therefore, the Petitions which he held in his hand, complaining of infringements of Personal Liberty, would be received on all sides of the House; not only with indulgence, but with favour. The House did not need to be told, that by the 29th, and in his opinion the best, chapter of Magna Charta, it was provided that no one should be condemned without trial, and that justice should not be sold or delayed. By the law relating to Mesne Process, however, a man by false swearing might procure the imprisonment of any person. Was not that condemning a man without trial? That justice was sold he did not mean to urge as matter of accusation against the Judges; but certainly justice was sold, if the expence of it put it out of the reach of a great class of his Majesty's subjects. It was provided also by Magna Charta, that no freeman should be taken, or unfranchised, or dissized, of his freedom or his liberty, or outlawed, and so forth, unless by the lawful judgment of his peers, or the laws of the land. The first Petition he had to present was from a Matthew Baillie Tenant, who had been imprisoned without owing any debt whatever, and kept in confinement for sixteen months, from time to time. The Petition had been drawn up according to the opinion of Council. The second of these Petitions was from Walter James Baldwin, who had been eleven months confined, without any ground whatever; and then another fortnight after he was ordered to be set at liberty, having obtained a judgment of the Court of King's Bench in his favour. Against the grievance of keeping a man in prison without any right, and then a fortnight afterwards discharging him, some redress ought undoubtedly to be afforded. The third Petition was from a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench Prison, who had applied to the Magistrates of the Thames Police Office, for a warrant to search for certain goods, and the event justified the application. The petitioner had been twice arrested for the purpose of preventing his appearance as a witness, and it had been stated by the person who arrested him the second time, that he was gone abroad. The fourth petition was from a person who had been liberated and then dragged back to prison, although he was afterwards set at liberty, which was an acknowledgment that the act was unjust. All these Petitions set forth the same thing, the grievance of Imprisonment on Mesne Process. The arguments which he had heard urged in favour of this step he considered as futile. It was said that it promoted credit. But it was a great error to suppose that such facility of credit was beneficial to a country. The grievance, however, now complained of, was most manifest, and ought to be redressed. A man, by swearing through thick and thin, might procure a man to be imprisoned, and afterwards run off to America. The only motion he should now make was, that the Petitions do lie on the table.—Agreed to.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

7th April.

For a length of time a drawback or bounty of 50s. per cwt. has been allowed upon all single refined, and 60s. upon double refined sugars, and a drawback some, thing less upon raw sugars. On the 5th of last January the bounty on refined sugars was, by Act of Parliament, reduced 15s. per cwt. and on the 5th of May the whole of the drawback ceases. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had it in contemplation to have brought in a new Bill to continue the drawback, to encourage the export trade; but in consequence of the unprecedented high price of sugars, it is now determined to suffer the present Act to continue, which will occasion a total suspension of the drawback for several months, and an additional duty of 14s. per cwt. on raw sugars.

To the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE

SIR,

A courier for England affords me the acceptable and long expected opportunity of transmitting to you the following Fragment of a satirical Ballad, preserved by tradition among the villagers near Verdun and Castle Sarasiu, on the Garonne, as one of the oldest specimens of the vegarines of the Trouveurs. The author evidently wrote it in extreme old age. You and your readers will excuse, therefore, the baldness of the translation.

I have picked up a few more, which I will take the earliest chance of sending.

Choisy le Roy, 30th March, 1814. R. R.

And—but I ever frown and carp
To hear a minstrel's twangling harp
Thrill through a dull, long winded tale,
Till hearer's time and patience fail:—
But, that I hate those idle wights,
Who chaunt and thrum their fond delights,
I'd feign that in her dream should be,
This touch of love-sick minstrelsy:—

THE LADY DREAMS, THAT A WOOD NYMPH IS SINGING TO HER LOVER—SONG.

Lover, the maid in yonder bower
Hath gifts more rich than royal dower.
Which Heaven, all-bounteous, gave her
Those royal gifts if thou canst peer,
With constant mind and heart sincere,
She's thine for ever,
Those joys that crown the spousal day,
Like that day's sunshine fade away,
And will return—O never!
But joys more lasting thou mayst prove,
If thou requite her love with love,
She's thine for ever.
The hearts whom mutual loves unite,
Nor storms of life, nor foe man's spight,
Nor death itself can sever:
Brave thou the foe, and brave the storm,
Brave death—for then, in angel form,
She's thine for ever.

CAMBRIDGE, April 4, 1814.—The Election of a Provost of King's College, in room of the late Dr. Summer, came on this day. The numbers were—

For Dr. Roberts	8
Dr. Rennel	14
Mr. Thackray	27

when the latter was declared the successful Candidate.

It is required, that whoever is chosen shall have a majority of the voters present in his favour; this has sometimes occasioned much trouble to the Electors, who must remain shut up in the Chapel till their choice is determined, nor can they have any communication with any one out of the building, during the Election, which must be finished in 48 hours, or the appointment rests with the Crown; the Fellows, therefore, generally provide against contingencies, and have beds taken into the Chapel, at the same time laying in a proper store of provisions, lest they should be starved into a compliance with those they may oppose; in this case, however, the majority was in the first instance favourable to Mr. Thackray.

The Earl of Galloway, Sir Henry B. Dudley, Bart. John Fane, Esq. M. P. and Davies Giddy, Esq. M. P. are appointed Vice-Presidents of the Board of Agriculture.

LONDON, April 8th.

Yesterday a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the purpose of determining the following question, viz.

"That Lord Herbert Windsor Stuart, late of the Bengal Civil Establishment, be permitted to return with his Rank to India."

At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the question to be carried in the affirmative.

The whole stock of wine belonging to the inhabitants remaining in Hamburgh, who amount to about 55,000, has been seized by the French. All remonstrances made to Davoust on this subject have been unavailing, and some of them he has answered in these very words, that "he must have wine and bread for his soldiers, for whom it is his duty to provide as for his children; that he is determined to defend himself to the last extremity, and, if he cannot do it otherwise, to convert Hamburgh into another Troy, though he knows that he shall have no Homer to celebrate his achievements."

We are concerned to state, that letters have been received at the Admiralty from Admiral Freemantle and Captain Rowley, giving information of the death of Captain Bridges W. Taylor, of the Apollo, by the upsetting of a boat off Brindisi, in the Adriatic, where he had lately caused the destruction of the French frigate Uranie; in consequence of threatening to enter into that harbour to engage her. He was an excellent and meritorious officer, much beloved in the service, in which he had held the rank of Post Captain near twelve years, though not thirty-five years old. He was the youngest brother of General Taylor, Secretary to the Queen.

MR. EDITOR,

It may perhaps gratify some of your readers, who are more conversant with the English than with the Greek drama, to bring them acquainted with a passage of Euripides, which bears a striking resemblance to a part of Hamlet's soliloquy. The original lines being anapæstic, I have given them in translation the form of that colloquial lyric, which seems to me to bear the most strict analogy our language will admit of, to the Greek tragic anapæstic.

The days of man in misery flow;
No rest from toils and tears we know;
The happiest slumbers of the tomb
Are wrapped in clouds and veiled in gloom:
And hence our abject spirits shrink
From pressing that oblivious brink;
Still fondly lingering to survey
The radiance of terrestrial day,
Through fear that Fate's unpitying breath
May burst the deep repose of death,
And ignorance of those paths of dread,
Which no returning step may tread.
We trace the mystic legends old,
Which many a dreaming bard has told;
And hear, half doubting, half deceived,
The songs our simpler Sires believed.

These lines form part of a speech of Phædra's Nurse, in the tragedy of Hippolytus. The sentiments may seem too philosophical for the personage, and Aristophanes has not failed to ridicule Euripides for putting moral disquisitions and logical subtleties into the mouths of old women; but it should be remembered, that in the heroic ages the nurses of princesses were frequently princesses themselves, whom the chance of war had thrown into captivity.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P.

The following is the House List for Governors and Directors of the Bank of England, for the year ensuing, viz.

FOR GOVERNOR—WILLIAM MELLISH, Esq.
JEREMIAH HARMAN, Esq. DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

FOR DIRECTORS.

George Blackman, Esq.	James Pattison, jun. Esq.
John Bowden, Esq.	John Pearse, Esq.
Cornelius Buller, Esq.	Charles Pole, Esq.
James Campbell, Esq.	Wm. Tierney Robarts, Esq.
Henry Davidson, Esq.	John Staniforth, Esq.
Samuel Drewe, Esq.	Henry Smith, Esq.
William Haldimand, Esq.	Andrew H. Thomson, Esq.
Thomas Lewis, Esq.	Samuel Thornton, Esq.
Beeston Long, Esq.	Stephen Thornton, Esq.
Jeremiah Olive, Esq.	Samuel Turner, jun. Esq.
William Manning, Esq.	Robert Wigram, Esq.
John Horsley Palmer, Esq.	John Whitmore, Esq.

STATE PAPER.

Discourse of His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, delivered to the Assembly of the Notables, on taking the Oath to the constitution, of the 30th of March, 1814.

Gentlemen,—I experience a lively satisfaction in perceiving my opinion with regard to the Constitution confirmed by the Declaration of so numerous an assemblage of honourable and enlightened men.

I feel equally sensible of the testimonies of zeal and of attachment which I have received on this solemn occasion, from this illustrious assembly.

The national honour, our Interests well understood, the manifest protection granted to us by the Almighty, every thing, in short, must encourage us to persevere without relaxation in our efforts for the welfare of the country.

Precisely four months have expired this day since my return to the Netherlands; and during that short period, the progress which we have made in the important work of the restoration of the State, has greatly exceeded all that we might have dared to expect.

Foreign powers have not confined themselves to applauding the recovery of our independent existence: they have also manifested by deeds which must inspire us with boundless gratitude, their satisfaction at witnessing the sovereignty conferred upon my house.

The most important of our foreign relations—those which subsist between us and the generous British nation, will soon acquire, by the marriage of my eldest son, a new degree of intimacy and of reciprocal regard.

But what gives me the chief hope for the future, is the experience which I have acquired of the sentiments and of the good disposition of the nation itself.

Its devotion to the good cause has enabled me, notwithstanding the exhaustion of this country, and its dilapidated resources, to raise, in the space of a few weeks, more than 25,000 troops; the greater part of whom well armed and equipped, will soon be collected on our frontiers, under the command of my two sons.

Its unanimity in all that concerns the great interests of the country has been displayed in the most marked manner by the prompt organization of the Militia, the levy en masse, and the National Guards, and as now also by the acceptance of the Constitution.

I am persuaded, Gentlemen, that I shall only anticipate the wishes of you all, by immediately applying myself to the enforcement of that Constitution, as well as by adopting all the measures, and establishing all the arrangements, without which its effects would remain long incomplete and imperfect.

That important task, therefore, shall be henceforward the main object of my attention; and in discharging it, I shall be guided by the same impartiality, and the same solicitude for the public welfare, which I have endeavoured hitherto to display in all the acts of my government.

As long as no inroad shall be made on the spirit or the letter of the constitution, the country will be sheltered from all dissensions, from all contests about authority, and all rivalry between the provinces. It allows to reasonable citizens all the liberty, to the Sovereign all that extent of power, which they can respectively desire; at the same time that the people and the Prince, the governors and the governed, find in its equitable and liberal arrangements, what is calculated to establish and secure their mutual agreement and co-operation.

In these sentiments, the fruits of a long and deliberate examination, and which are still farther fortified and exalted by the solemnity of this memorable moment, I declare myself ready, in presence of this assembly, as representing the United Netherlands to take the oath which the Constitution has prescribed to the Sovereign Prince.

APRIL 13TH.

Pedestrianism.—An interesting race took place on Monday last, on the Henley Road, between Mr. James Ashburnham and Mr. Merryweather—the former a farmer, and the latter a dairyman. The distance performed was sixty miles, for 100 guineas a side; to start at the opposite ends of two miles. The following was the order of the performance:—

Hours.	Merryweather.	Ashburnham.
1	7½	7¾
2	7¾	7½
3	8	7¾
4	7½	8
5	7	7½
6	7¼	7
7	7	7¼
8	6¼	6
	58½	59¾

Mr. Merryweather resigned after going the eighth hour, and his adversary walked the remaining short part of the distance.

Extraordinary Litter of Foxes.—Mr. Ware's fox-hounds, on Monday last, having started a fox near Rock house, about six miles from Taunton the soon after took to earth, and on being dug out, was secured alive, together with a litter of nine young foxes! We doubt whether such an extraordinary instance of fecundity was ever before known. The dam is exceedingly poor, and with all her cubs are alive, and in the possession of Mr. Ware's huntsman.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

5th April.

A Court of Proprietors was holden yesterday, for the purpose of resuming the adjourned question upon the proposed increase of salary to the Directors. Previously to the discussion being gone into, a Proprietor, whose name we could not learn, inquired of the Chairman whether the rumour that had got abroad respecting the resignation of a distinguished Member of the Direction, was true or not. The Chairman in reply, stated, that Sir Hugh Inglis had certainly notified his resignation since their last Meeting, and had also sent a letter intended to be read to the General Court, and which would be so, at a proper time.

Mr. Haworth began the debate by animadverting upon the nature of the motion submitted to the Court by Mr. P. Moore, and of the Amendment moved by Mr. R. Jackson. He thought it had been sufficiently proved that nothing beneficial could result from the question being agitated in such a shape, and, therefore, if those Honourable Proprietors would consent to withdraw their respective motions, he should submit, in lieu of them the following proposition:—that the Court agreed with the two Resolutions of the Committee, and were of opinion that they should be referred to the regular standing Committee of Bye-laws to inquire into them and report thereon. His object in proposing this was to put an end to a discussion which tended only to excite jealousies and heart-burnings.

Mr. P. Moore expressed his perfect concurrence with the motion of the last speaker, as one that was framed in exactly the same spirit which characterised his own.

Mr. S. Dixon opposed it; and a desultory conversation arose upon various points of order, in which Mr. S. Dixon, Mr. Plummer, Mr. Lowndes, and the Chairman participated. When order was restored.

Mr. Kinnaird rose to address the Court, and entered into a very elaborate refutation of Mr. R. Jackson's speech on a former day, which he said, was in the highest degree harsh and illiberal towards the Honourable Court of Directors [Order, order!] The Chairman decided he was not out of order, and Mr. Kinnaird proceeded by observing how painful it must have been to the Directors themselves to be compelled to sit and hear such a discussion; which, for that very reason ought to have been conducted with all possible delicacy and tenderness; instead of which the Honourable and Learned Member's speech was one tissue of invective and insinuation. He then proceeded to vindicate the Directors from the charges brought against them by Mr Jackson, and said that with regard to the patronage possessed by them if it could be shewn how that patronage could be placed in better hands, he, for one, would give his entire support to any measure for transferring it. It had been said that the very idea of raising their Salaries involved something of meanness in it; if so, he would ask, why were their salaries doubled in 1793? As to the necessity of economy, he was of opinion, that the wisest economy would be that which brought into the Direction the greatest proportion of talent, activity, and knowledge; and, therefore, whatever rendered the situation of a Director an object of more liberal ambition deserved to be countenanced as likely to produce that accession of talent from the influence of competition. He concluded by expressing his approbation of the motion of Mr. Howarth.

Mr. Hoare expressed his hope that the discussion would not terminate in any way which might tend to lessen the respect due to the Honourable Court of Directors.

Mr. Hall spoke in favour of augmenting the salaries.

Mr. Twining delivered his sentiments, at some length, upon the inexpediency of the measure at the present moment, which he conscientiously thought would be injurious to the general interests of the Company. He highly disapproved of the proposed increase of salary; he as highly disapproved of the conditions; yet, if they were united, he should derive some degree of satisfaction from their incorporation, because he believed and hoped that it would be impossible the measure, so compounded, could ever be sanctioned. The Directors themselves must solicit to be relieved from an augmentation, accompanied by such degrading, such humiliating conditions as it was in contemplation to impose, for.

"To the noble mind,
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove unkind."

He was willing to admit that the sum now received by the Directors was very insufficient, comparing the present period with that when it was granted (1793); but that was no argument for the proposed increase, because in 1793 they had a comparatively small debt, while now they were burthened with a very large one, and the Directors themselves had strongly urged to the Court of Proprietors, that without great retrenchments the dividends could not be provided for. How inconsistent, therefore, it was, in the very teeth of such a declaration, for them to incur an additional expenditure, the benefit of which was to belong wholly to themselves; and to suppose that the respectability of the Directors would increase in the ratio of their annual stipends. With regard to the patronage of the Directors, it was a delicate question to touch upon, and he freely confessed that he, for one, disliked to see that patronage computed as it had

been, in pounds, shillings, and pence. For himself, he could say, that the only benefit any part of his own family had derived from his patronage as a Director, was a writership which he had given to his grandson. He had indeed derived much real satisfaction from the opportunities presented to him of doing service to others.

Mr. Twining proceeded to object to the conditions, which were to be imposed on the Directors in consequence of the increase of salary, as that they were to sit every day from eleven in the morning to six in the evening, that they were to alledge reasons for absence, that they were to hold 104 Courts in the years, whether any particular business required it or not, &c. All these conditions he considered as humiliating as well as unnecessary, and ineffectual. The Directors must fulfil their various and arduous duties from principle, or they would not be fulfilled at all. Mr. Twining concluded by reading a paper, the substance of which he wished to see adopted in lieu of the motion for adjournment, but without moving it himself.

Mr. Grant replied at considerable length and with some severity, to the observations made by an Honourable and Learned Proprietor (Mr. Randle Jackson), at the last debate on this question. He did not feel any thing particularly shamiliating in the proposed conditions, if properly altered and modified.

Mr. Jackson replied in his own justification, and explained many of the objections brought against him by the Honourable Director.

Mr. Bosanquet declared himself against the proposed increase of salary, and thought that with respect to the affairs of the India House, as well as all others, it was right to let well alone.

Several other Gentlemen spoke among whom were Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Lushington, Mr. Battenson, &c. when, after considerable interruption and altercation, Mr. Alderman Atkins proposed the question of adjournment, which was put and seconded.

Mr. Peter Moore after this attempted to speak, but was prevented from proceeding. The question of adjournment was loudly called for, when Mr. H. Twiss suggested that the motion, to make it definitive, ought to be for adjournment sine die, instead of adjournment generally. Considerable difference of opinion now arose, when at length strangers were excluded, and on a division, the numbers appeared to be,

For the adjournment, 54—Against it, 40—Majority, 14

The original proposition for the increase of salary was consequently lost.

APRIL 22, 1814.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S COURT, &c.

At five o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince Regent held a Privy Council, which was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Master General of the Ordnance, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole, Gold Stick, Earl of Harrington, the Vice Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Comptroller of the Household, the Treasurer of the Household, &c.

Viscount Chetwynd attended as Clerk of the Council. The Lord Chief Baron Thompson was introduced to the Council, sworn in a Privy Counsellor, and took his seat at the Board accordingly.

A proclamation was agreed upon, and will be published with all possible speed, for taking off all restrictions from all the ports in France and Italy.

At a few minutes before six a guard of honour, under the command of Colonel Mercer, marched into the court-yard of Carlton House with the Duke of Gloucester's or 3d regiment of foot guards in their state uniforms, the whole of them wearing white cockades, and the band playing "The White Cockade." They afterwards played "King Henry the Fourth."

At a quarter past six his Majesty the King of France arrived at Carlton House in the following procession:—

Two of the Royal Horse Guards.

The Prince Regent's carriage and a pair of bays, with his Majesty's attendants.

The Prince Regent's state chariot and a pair of bays, with more of his Majesty's attendants.

The Prince Regent's state carriage, drawn by six beautiful Arabian black horses, in red harness, ornamented with white ribbons; a Groom to each horse. Four footmen, the whole of the servants with white cockades. In this cariage was the King, accompanied by the Prince de Condé and the Duke De Bourbon. His Majesty was escorted by a numerous party of the Royal Horse Guards, in the same manner as attending their own Sovereign, with their colours decorated with white ribbons. On the King entering the court yard, the Guard of honour presented arms, and the band struck up "God save the King." The prince Regent and his Court came out to receive his Majesty on the temporary platform erected under the grand porch, covered with scarlet cloth,

The Prince Regent was attended on this memorable occasion by the Royal Dukes, the Archbishop of Canterbury, several other Bishops his Cabinet Ministers, the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole, the Lord Steward, the Treasurer of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, Viscount Melbourne (the Lord in Waiting) Mr. Herbert (the Groom in Waiting), Earl of Harrington (Gold Stick), Earl of Macclesfield (Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard), Colonel Bloomfield (Clerk Marshal and Principal Equerry), General Hammond (Equerry in Waiting), Master Smith (Page of Honour), Silver Stick in Waiting, &c.

The Prince Regent handed the King and his Royal Relatives from their carriage; and when the Prince Regent had got hold of the King of France's hand, the populace in Pall-mall gave three cheers, which the Sovereigns acknowledged, by turning round and bowing; the Band continued playing 'God save the King.'

They then entered Carlton house, when the Prince Regent having conducted the King to his Royal Closet, he retired to robe, and prepare for holding a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. The Knights of the Order present, and the Officers of the Order being arranged according to their respective degrees; proceeded through the suit of State Rooms in grand procession to the Throne Room, in the following order. The Knights, in their superb robes of purple velvet, lined with white satin, with the Collars of the Order; they proceeding singly, the junior Members of the Order first, thus:—

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
His Grace the Duke of Montrose.
The Marquis of Wellesley, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis of Stafford, Earl of Winchelsea, the Marquis Camden, Earl of Carlisle, Earl of Westmoreland, Earl of Chatham.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.
His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

They were followed by—

The Honourable Dr. Brownlow North, Lord Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the Order, in a purple velvet robe, with gold tassels cord round his shoulders, and the emblems of the Order on his right arm.

Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury, in his robes, the Chancellor of the Order.

Sir Isaac Heard, Knight of the Garter Principal King at Arms, in his full robes, and with his staff of office.

The Dean Windsor, Registrar of the Order in his full robes.

York Herald, Sir George Naylor.

The Prince Regent took his seat in a superb state chair, at the head of a table. The Knights then bowed to his Royal Highness, and took their seats according to their rank in the Order.

The Chancellor opened the Chapter by reading the statute under which the Order is held, and then said he was commanded by the prince Regent to inform the Chapter that a new Member should be elected. The Members of the Order present anticipated his Royal Highness's wish upon this occasion, and, dispensing with the usual from of election, they unanimously declared His Most Cristian Majesty, Louis XVIII. King of France, duly elected a Member of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Upon this occasion, some of the ceremonies were dispensed with, and others were altered. Instead of the Junior Knights retiring to introduce the King, as is the case on ordinary occasions, the two Senior Knights, in the persons of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Kent, retired to introduce the King from the Prince's Closet, attended by the King at Arms. Their Royal Highnesses presented the King to the Prince, when his Majesty knelt on a crimson cushion, and the Prince waved the sword of state, and conferred the honour of Knighthood on his Majesty, and afterwards the Prince placed the Garter of the Order on the King's left knee.

The Chancellor then pronounced the usual admonition to his Majesty.

The King was received by the whole Chapter with every mark of respect possible, the whole of them standing to receive him.

The business being concluded, the Principal King at Arms called over the Knight's names, beginning at the junior; they all returned in the procession in the same order, bowing to the King and the Prince.

The King and the English Royal Family then retired to the Prince Regent's Closet, were the King was pleased to take off the insignia of the Order of the Holy Ghost from his own person, and invest his Royal Highness the Duke of York with it.

The Duchess D'Angouleme, attended by Lady Sidney, one of the Queen's Ladies in Waiting, arrived to dinner in the Queen's carriage.

The Queen, Princesses Elizabeth, Mary, and Charlotte, followed soon after to dine with the King.

At nine o'clock there was a dress party.

On Wednesday last, the remains of Dr. Burney were deposited in the burying ground belonging to Chelsea College. The funeral was numerously attended by the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Chief Officers of the College, & by the family and friends of this accomplished and excellent man, who, during an unusually long life, was highly distinguished by his learned researches, his literary talent, his professional merits, and by a vivacity and elegance of conversation seldom equalled, which enabled him to shine conspicuously in the best society that this, or perhaps any, age has afforded; in the society of Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, Reynolds, Windham, &c. &c. all of whom he claimed as his particular friends. The procession moved from the apartments of the deceased, in the College, at one o'clock; the pall was borne by the Hon. F. North, Sir G. Beaumont, Dr. Moseley, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Rogers the poet, and Mr. Selomon: amongst the followers were, Captain Burney, Dr. C. Burney, Mr. Mr. Burney, Mr. D'Arblay, Rev. C. P. Burney, Messrs. E. Burney, C. Raper, Barrett, Sir D. Dundas, Colonel Matthews, Dr. W. Moseley, Captain Nunn, Messrs. North, Payne, Ayrton, M. Raper, &c. &c.

Dr. Burney has left a numerous issue, of children, grand children, and great grand children; it was his rare good fortune to live to see many of his family distinguished and rewarded for those abilities which his early care and example had cherished and encouraged; amongst whom we may name Captain Burney, the circumnavigator and the laborious historian of voyages of discovery; Dr. C. Burney the profound scholar; Madame D'Arblay, the popular and ingenious novel writer; and Miss Burney, who is pursuing her sisters steps in the road to fame.

SURREY SESSIONS.

REIGATE APRIL 20.

BEFORE—KENRICK, ESQ. AND THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES

METHODIST MEETING HOUSES.

FARQUHARSON V. THE PARISH OF CHRIST CHURCH.

This was an appeal against the Parish of Christ Church, Blackfriars-road, for not including in a rate for the relief of the poor, the Meeting-house called Surrey, or Rowland Hill's Chapel. An objection arose on the ground that notice of the appeal had not been served on the parties interested in the property.

Mr. Barrow stated, that the appellant could not discover with any degree of certainty who those parties were. He conceived he had done all that was required of him, by serving the Vestry Clerk of the Parish and the Treasurer of the Meeting-house.

Mr. Spankie contended, that it was sufficient for the appellant to shew that rateable property existed in the parish, which the Churchwardens and Overseers had omitted to rate. It was the duty of the public officers of the parish, and not of the appellant, to point out who were the proprietors of that property. In support of this doctrine, he cited the case of the King v. Jones. In that case a considerable district in Wales had been omitted to be rated. The party liable to be rated in respect of the property was not known.

Lord Ellenborough was of opinion, that it was enough for an appellant to shew,—before the Court the fact that property in itself clearly rateable had been omitted, and the circumstance of his not being able to indicate the parties liable had nothing to do with the Churchwardens and Overseers' neglect of their duty. The appellant in the present instance stood precisely in the same situation. All he could shew was, that there was a Meeting-house in the receipt of a large annual sum of money, which did not pay towards the rates. It was not because this was a Dissenting Meeting house, that the question was brought forward, it would equally apply if it related to a Chapel of Ease to the Church of England, and money was received for admission.

Mr. Nolan said he was not instructed to take any formal or captious objections on the part of the parish.

Mr. Kenkrick had no hesitation in saying, that if the Chapel made a profit, it was rateable.

Mr. Trotter, one of the Magistrates, was of opinion, that if it was proved money was received, it was quite sufficient, without shewing what became of it afterwards.

Mr. Spankie stated, that the parish officers had come to a resolution not to rate the Chapel.

Mr. Kenrick observed, that they had done very wrong in adopting such a resolution. He wished he could devise the means of composing the differences between the parties. He thought the most effectual and satisfactory way would be to confirm the rate for the present, subject to the opinion of the Court of King's Bench, on a Special case, whether it was sufficient to have served notices on the Parish Officers and vestry Clerk, without serving notices on the parties beneficially interested, and who were unknown to the appellant. This would put the question in a train of legal adjudication. The appellant immediately acquiesced in this proposition, and the case was accordingly reserved for the opinion of the Court of King's Bench.

APRIL 30th.

Carriages.—This branch of manufacture must long be unrivalled by foreign countries; and to England all must apply who want lightness, elegance and strength united. The completion of the coach for the Prince of Orange, with harness for eight horses, in three weeks, could only have been done in London.

In a publication which has recently appeared, and which is attributed to a Senator, we find the following facts, which appear to us to merit the attention of our readers:—

"In the month of Floreal, year 10, the Senate was informed that it was the general wish to give Bonaparte, then First Consul, a signal mark of national gratitude; fearing lest the public enthusiasm might be carried to such a pitch as to proclaim him King or Emperor, they immediately extended the term of his Consulate merely—for ten years. We may remember the extreme coldness with which Bonaparte received this Decree; and that the Nation forged the first chains of its own slavery, by voting the consulate for life; but it was not known that a scandalous manœuvre of this Senatus Consultum disappeared from the Journals, and all the registers of the acts of this Body."

The author in another place says,

"*Projets* of decrees were brought to the Senate, which had been deliberated on by the Ministers and Council of State, which the speakers of the last body came to defend in discourses studied and revised by Napoleon himself. A commission which was commonly pointed out beforehand merely paraphrased these discourses. These *projets* were neither printed nor distributed, and Members were forced to vote according to the motion, the tenor of which could not, perhaps, be caught by them as it was read by the Speakers, without any senator being allowed to expatiate on the evils which he might suppose would arise from it.

"The secrecy of the deliberations in the Senate had withheld from the public the knowledge of what passed there in last November and December, as well as of the proceedings of the Legislative Body during the same period. We know, however, that the necessity of peace, the abuse and danger of conquest, the calculation of the numbers sacrificed to ambition, the violation of all constitutional and civil laws, were boldly set forth in that Body. The tyrant vented himself in bitter reproaches, and violent threats, and although he did not venture at that time to discard the Senate, as well as the Legislative Body, he dispensed absolutely with its intervention."

MAY 2d

NANTZ, APRIL 22.—The American Consul here has communicated the following details received by the American ship Kemp, Captain Jacob, recently arrived from St. Domingo:—

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

"Cape Town is in good condition, with the exception of about one-third of the houſes, which have not been rebuilt; and when Chriſtophe is in want of building material, he pulls down a houſe in the town, and ſends the materials to the place which he inhabits, about 12 or 15 miles from the Cape, which he has completely fortified. Captain Jacob thinks that 100,000 men would not diſlodge him.

"He has recently invited from St. Chriſtopher's one of his nephews, a very intelligent negro: in concert with him, he makes every cargo which arrives at the Cape, paſs through his hands: the inhabitants are, therefore, under the neceſsity of purchaſing from him every thing which they want and at any price he pleaſes. He ſeizes one-third of the produce brought from the country to the markets: cultivation is conſequently much neglected: coffee is, however, plentiful, and is ſold at five or ſix ſous per pound. There is but little ſugar made, and that is of bad quality, it ſells for eight ſous.

"The town at the Cape is governed by an intelligent Mulatto, who is much beloved, and is the ſworn enemy of Chriſtophe's nephew. Baron Dupe, another ſenſible Mulatto, poſſeſses Chriſtophe's entire confidence: the latter reigns by means of a moſt frightful ſyſtem of deſpotiſm: his orders are accompanied with this threat, "Your head ſhall anſwer for the execution!" He never viſits the Cape but to review his troops, twice a month. His cavalry is ſuperb, and conſiſts of about 1000 well-mounted dragoons. As to the infantry, it would be difficult to aſcertain their numbers: they are in a moſt deplorable condition, and almoſt naked: a piece of red cloth on the breaſt, is the only mark which they have of being ſoldiers.

"The houſes are almoſt every where deſtroyed, and the negroes live in the woods; they cultivate no more than barely ſupplies them with food.

"Dry goods, and wines of every kind, are very abundant, and much cheaper than in Europe; ardent ſpirits are very rare, eatables are plentiful.

"There are only ſix or eight white Frenchmen at the Cape and theſe are very old men. There are ſeveral Engliſh and American houſes, and an Engliſh Conſul.

"When Captain Jacob came away, on the 9th of March, there were in the harbour laden, and ready to ſail, 7 American and 10 Engliſh veſſels.

"Chriſtophe's fleet is compoſed of one brig of 18 carronades. 32 pounders, and a galliot; his convoys are protected to Cayes.

"For a long time there have been very few ſerious affairs between him and Petion: the latter governs at Port-au-Prince with much moderation and humanity; he is ſaid to be ſurrounded with intelligent men, to whoſe councils he invariably liſtens."

APRIL, 16.

Lord Grenville, the Chancellor of Oxford University, and the Duke of Glouceſter, Chancellor of Cambridge, it is expected will grant a diſpenſation of one term to every Member of the Univerſities over which they preſide on account of the recent glorious news.

Dr. Burney.—We have already announced the death of this Gentleman, but his talents and learning render it proper that we ſhould pay ſome tribute of reſpect to his character and his memory. He was an excellent ſcholar, and well acquainted with moſt of the Continental languages. His Hiſtory of Muſic and Muſical Travels are valuable additions to Britiſh Literature, from the knowledge which they impart, and the elegance with which they are written. The Doctor adapted one little drama to the Engliſh Stage, taken from a piece of Rouſſeau, and repreſented with ſucceſs in this country under the title of The Cunning Man. It was playful and ſpirited, and not a mere verſion of the original. Dr. Burney was intimately acquainted with all the diſtinguiſhed characters who flouriſhed in his time, as well in other countries as in Great Britain, and in habits of peculiar friendſhip with Dr. Johnſon, of whom he uſed to relate many intereſting anecdotes. Indeed, we know, that ſoon after the death of that Coloſſus of Learning, he had ſome thoughts of giving a memoir of him to the world, but the ſubject was ſo overwhelmed by various publications, that he relinquiſhed his deſign. The laſt work we believe, of Dr. Burney, was a life of the celebrated Metaſtaſio, a work highly eſtimable for its candour, information, judgment, and taſte. In all the relations of private life, Dr. Burney's character was exemplary as a huſband, father, and friend. He had the gratification in ſeeing in his daughter the author of moral novels, deſervedly popular, particularly her Cecilia, and in his ſon one of the moſt accompliſhed ſcholars and profound critics of the preſent day. His manners were peculiarly eaſy, ſpirited, and gentlemanly, and he had all the graces of the Cheſterfield School, without any of its ſtudied formality.

Conſtantinople, March 1.—A ſtrange event which took place here lately, and is yet but little known, will not fail to excite attention, and the ſurpriſe which the abuſe of force among civiliſed nations always occaſion. The matter in queſtion is nothing leſs than a direct act of violence, by which the French Ambaſſador, General Andreoſſy, ſeized upon the palace inhabited by the Auſtrian Embaſſy, under the eyes of the Turkiſh Government, and in contempt of the uſages eſtabliſhed by the law of nations.

It is well known that the palaces of the European Ambaſſadors lie in Pera, one of the ſuburbs of Conſtantinople, and generally occupy a little incloſure of their own. After the treaty of Campo Formio, the Auſtrian Embaſſy found itſelf in poſſeſſion of two palaces—the old Auſtrian palace, and that which had belonged to the republic of Venice. The firſt was far leſs magnificent than the latter, but the ſituation was finer. It was intended at that time to ſell the Venetian palace, and enlarge and beautify the old one belonging to the Inter-Nuncio. But the Inter-Nuncio, Herbert Von Reitzkeac, who was already old and ſickly, was averſe to this plan, and propoſed to ſell the Auſtrian palace, and to remove to the Venetian.

This was done, and the Auſtrian Palace ſold for 80,000 piaſtres. After the peace at Luneville France reclaimed the Venetian Palace, which was given up without heſitation. The Auſtrian Embaſſy, being now without any houſe at all, negociations were ſet on foot to hire one of the three, which were now become the property of the French Government, viz.:—the French, the Venetian, and the Dutch. The choice fell on the laſt, and the new Internuncio, Baron Sturmer, actually removed to it with all the departments attached to the Embaſſy, who now for ſeveral years rented this Palace; at leaſt, not long before the breaking out of the laſt war, an agreement was made with the French Government to buy this Palace, for which it had no uſe; 100,000 piaſtres was the price ſtipulated, which, however, was not to be paid till after a certain time. Meanwhile the general war broke out, and the payment was delayed. General Andreoſſy vehemently inſiſted on it; but almoſt all Holland having been ſince taken poſſeſſion of by the Allied troops, and the Prince of Orange being placed at the head of a new Government, and it cannot be determined at this moment who is, and will remain the real owners of the Dutch Embaſſy at Pear, the payment could not be made, and the French Embaſſy was requeſted to await the event of the war. But General Andreoſſy took advantage of the abſence of Baron Sturmer, the Auſtrian Internuncio, who was in the country, and of the indolence of the Turkiſh Government, hired a number of raggamuffins and Janiſſaries, attacked the palace, and forcibly took poſſeſſion of the houſe and all the furniture, even that belonging to the Internuncio. The confuſion, as may be ſuppoſed, was very great. The Imperial Internuncio immediately complained to the Turkiſh Government, and demanded ſatisfaction for this act of violence, which ſo much compromiſes the dignity of the Porte; but this Government avoided taking any deciſive ſteps in the buſineſs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

18th APRIL,

THE LATE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Vanſittart ſaid, that before he was prevented by the other buſineſs which was to come before the Houſe, he ſhould call their attention to a ſubject of the greateſt magnitude. He had communicated to the Houſe before the receſs, that it was the intention of his Majeſty's Government to lay before the Houſe the Papers which reſpected the conduct of the late Negociations at Chatillon, and their final rupture. It was at that time deemed by his Majeſty's Governments to be their duty to lay as ſoon as poſſible before Parliament the grounds of that rupture, in order to call for its approbation of that meaſure. Circumſtances, however, had ſince occurred, which, in their opinion, rendered this approbation unneceſſary. The parties with whom this country had to negociate had been changed by events too notorious to need to be related in that Houſe—events on which all minds muſt have dwelt with joy. A new negociation had in conſequence been entered into, which, as far as it was poſſible to judge from preſent appearances, would be attended with the moſt happy reſults. *(Hear, hear!)* It was now deemed inexpedient by his Majeſty's Government, on account of the exiſting Negociation, to produce the Papers relative to that which had been carried on at Chatillon, as the diſcloſure might be attended with inconvenience.

Mr. Withbread ſaid he felt ſurpriſed at the communication which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had deemed it adviſable to make. Since the time which the Right Honourable Gentleman had made his former communication, events had occurred greater than which had never in ſo ſhort a ſpace been before witneſſed. From theſe events no one derived a greater pleaſure than himſelf; but he ſhould deem it a dereliction of duty on the part of the Houſe, if it did not call for thoſe Papers which his Majeſty's Government had thought it adviſable to withhold. Not only it behoved the Houſe not to be drawn aside from its duty by proſperity, but it became proper to exert more than its uſual vigour in diſcharging every part of that duty, of which clearly a very material one was to aſcertain whether, in the conduct of a moſt important negociation, his Majeſty's Miniſters had conducted themſelves with prudence and conſiſtency. It was certainly their duty to trace the conduct of the Noble Lord (Lord Caſtlereagh) who had been employed as Ambaſſedor on that occaſion; not that he thought from what information he (Mr. W.) had been able to obtain, that any blame would be found to attach on that conduct, but on the contrary, that it would be found deſerving of the higheſt praiſe. It was, however, rather too much, after the confidence which the Houſe had repoſed in the Government by adjournment after adjournment, to enable them to ſettle thoſe great intereſts, which we had now happily ſo good reaſon to hope would be ſettled moſt advantageouſly, that the Houſe of Commons of the United Kingdom ſhould be the only body which remained officially unacquainted with the progreſs of public events; not even having known that any negociations had been carried on until they had received the notification of their rupture. The Houſe of Commons would not act conſiſtently with the dignified ſtation which it held, if it did not call for ſome account of theſe proceedings which it was attempted to conceal. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had clearly ſtated, that it was not deemed expedient by his Majeſty's Government, now, to furniſh the papers in queſtion, he ſhould have been content to wait until the objections to their production were removed; but if it was the intention of thoſe who had determined on the communication which had been made to withhold them now and ever, he, for one, ſhould proteſt againſt this doctrine, and if he had been the only Member who wiſhed for their production, he ſhould even then think it neceſſary, to avoid the imputation of a flagrant deſertion of his duty, by calling loudly for theſe papers. He could conceive that it might be improper, to produce theſe papers during the progreſs of the preſent negociation. *(Hear!)* Did the Gentleman who cried, *hear!* underſtand the Chancellor of the Exchequer to have meant that it was for the preſent only that it was meant to withhold theſe papers? If ſuch had been the meaning of the Right Honoureble Gentleman, or if ſuch were now explained to be his meaning, all the objections which he (Mr. W.) had made, would vaniſh; but if the adviſers of the Regent thought proper to withhold them for ever, he ſhould feel it his duty, as a Member of a Parliament, to endeavour to fruſtrate ſuch an attempt at concealment.

Mr. Vanſittart ſaid, that in the communication which he had made there was nothing by which it was intended to preclude Parliament from calling at any future time for an account of the Negociations at Chatillon; *Hear, hear! from the Oppoſition Benches)*, and he had not given any opinion whether or not it would be proper at any future time to lay the papers before the Houſe. What he wiſhed to be underſtood to ſay was, that in the opinion of his Majeſty's Miniſters it was now inexpedient to produce them. For the confidence which had been reposed in them by the Houſe by its adjournment, the Government, as the Honourable Gentleman had truly ſaid, were much indebted. The confidence ſo reposed, he truſted, they would not be found to have abuſed; and all they asked was a continuance of the ſame confidence.

Mr. Whitbread ſaid he could well comprehend that it was not the intention of the Right Honourable Gentleman to prevent that which he had no power to prevent, a vote of the Houſe for the production of the papers; but notwithſtanding the circumlocutory manner in which that Gentleman had expreſſed himſelf, it appeared that thoſe who had adviſed the preſent Meſſage, deemed it expedient to withhold for ever thoſe papers which ten days ago they had promiſed to lay before the Houſe. If when the account of the preſent Negociation ſhould be laid before Parliament, the production of the papers relative to that Negociation which had been broken off at Chatillon ſhould not appear improper, he ſhould perſiſt in calling for them. The confidence which he had reposed in his Majeſty's Miniſter by thoſe adjournments, to which he had never objected, he had not repented, but it was unreaſonable to demand its continuance before it was ſeen whether or no they had been worthy of it.

Mr. Vanſittart ſaid that he had not expreſſed an opinion that it would be inexpedient at ſome future time to lay the papers before the Houſe. He repeated, that it was his meaning that it was not now deemed expedient by his Majeſty's Miniſters to lay before the Houſe, thoſe papers which a ſhort time ago they thought it their duty to produce.

THE LONDON GAZETTE April 2, 1814.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE. APRIL 2, 1814.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Hayes, of his Majeſty's Ship Majeſtic, addreſſed to Admiral Sir John Borlaſe Warren, and a Duplicate tranſmitted to John Wilſon Croker, Eſq.

Majeſtic, at ſea, Febuary 5, 1814.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that in my way from St. michael to Madeira in the execution of your orders, at day-light in the morning of the 3d inſtant, in latitude 37. and longitude 20, being then in chaſe of a ſhip in the N. E. ſuppoſed to be one of the enemy's cruizers, three ſhips and a brig were diſcovered about three leagues off in the S. S. E. of very ſuſpicious appearance, and not anſwering the private ſignal, I gave over the purſuit of the ſhip to the northward and eaſtward, hoiſted my colours, and proceeded to reconnoitre the ſouthern ſquadron, when two of the ſhips immediately gave chaſe to me; on cloſing within four miles I diſcovered them to be two 44 gun frigates, a ſhip mounting 20 guns, and a brig, which I could not perceive to be armed. I determined on forcing them to ſhew their colours (which they appeared to wiſh to avoid), and for that purpoſe ſtood directly for the headmoſt frigate, when ſhe ſhortened ſail and brought to, for the other to cloſe. I now made all ſail, in the hope of being able to get alongside of her, before it could be effected, but in this I was foiled, by her wearing making ſail, and joining the other, and taking a ſtation a-head and a-ſtern, with the twenty gun ſhip and a brig on the weather bow; they ſtood to the S. E. with larboard ſtudding ſails, and all the ſail that could be carried; the ſternmoſt hoiſting French colours; at a quarter of an hour paſt two o'clock ſhe opened a fire from the aftermoſt guns upon us; at three o'clock, being in a good poſition (going ten knots an hour), I commenced firing with conſiderable effect, the ſhot going either through, or juſt over the ſtarboard quarter to the forecaſtle, over the larboard bow; when, at forty-nine minutes paſt four ſhe ſtruck her colours to his Majeſty's ſhip Majeſtic, under my command. The wind increaſing, the prize in a ſtate of great confuſion, and night faſt approaching, obliged me to ſtay by her, and to ſuffer the other frigate, with the ſhip and brig, to eſcape; the ſea got up very faſt, ſo that only one hundred of the priſoners could be exchanged, and even in effecting that, one boat was loſt, and two priſoners drowned; this I hope, Sir, will plead my apology for not bringing you the whole of them. The captured ſhip is the Terpſichore, of forty-four guns, eighteen and twenty-four pounders, and three hundred and twenty men, Breton Francois de Sire, Capitaine de Frigate; the other was the Aralante, ſiſter ſhip, exactly of the ſame force? they ſailed from the Scheldt on the 20th of October, and went to L'Orient, from whence they ſailed again on the 8th January, in company with La Yade, a ſimilar ſhip, which parted from them in latitude 45. and longitude 26. 40. The enemy had only three men killed, ſix wounded, and two drowned; the Majeſtic none.

The officers and men I have the honour to command conducted themſelves on this occaſion as I expected they would do.

[The annexed letter from Captain Palmer, of the Hebrus, detailing the capture of the French frigate L'Eroile, on the morning of the 27th ultimo, after an arduous chaſe of 120 miles, and a well fought action of two hours and a quarter, in eight fathoms of water, under Cape La Hogue, is tranſmitted in letters from Rear-Admiral Sir R. Bickerton and Captain Sir M. Seymour, both of whom declare themſelves at a loſs to expreſs, in adequate terms, their admiration of Captain Palmer's ſkill and deciſion on ſo intereſting an occaſion, and his new ſhip's company, his officers and his own able and intrepid conduct.]

His Majeſty's Ship Hebrus, March 29, 1814.

SIR,—When the Hannibal and His Majeſty's ſhip under my command ſeparated on the morning of the 26th, in chaſe of the two French frigates we had fallen in with, we continued in purſuit of the one you were pleaſed to detach us after, the whole day, with all our canvas ſpread. About midnight he reached the race of Alderney, and the wind ſcanting, we began to gain upon him faſt; by the time he had run the length of Point Jobourg, leading into the Bay of La Hogue, he was obliged to attempt rounding it almoſt within the waſh of the breakers; and here, after an anxious chaſe of fifteen hours, and running him upwards of one hundred and twenty miles, we were fortunate enough, between one and two in the morning, to bring him to battle; we croſſed his ſtern, our jib boom paſſing over his taffrail, and ſhot in betwixt him and the ſhore, in eight fathoms water, and it falling nearly calm about this time, the ſhips continued nearly in the ſame ſpot until the concluſion of the action. At the commencement we ſuffered conſiderably in our rigging; the enemy firing high, he ſhot away foretopmaſt and fore yard, crippled our mainmaſt and bowſprit, and cut away almoſt every ſhroud, ſtay, and brace we had. Our fire from the firſt, and throughout, was directed at our opponent's hull, and the ſhips being as cloſe toge

ther as they could be without touching, he ſuffered moſt ſeverely, every ſhot which ſtruck paſsing through him. About four o'clock his mizen-maſt fell by the board, and his fire ceaſed, when, after an obſtinate conteſt of two hours and a quarter, he hailed us, to ſay that he had ſtruck his colours. The moment we could get poſſeſsion, it became neceſsary to put the heads of both ſhips off ſhore, as well from the apprehension of grounding, as to get them clear from a battery which had been firing at both of us during the whole action, thoſe on ſhore not being able, from the darkneſs, to diſtinguiſh one from the other; fortuately the tide ſet us round the point, and we anchored ſoon afterwards in Vauville Bay, in order to ſecure our maſts as well as we were able.

The prize proves to be L'Etoile French frigate, mounting 44 guns, 28, 18-pounders on the main-deck, and the remainder caronades, with a complement of 320 men; ſhe was commanded by Monsieur Henry Pierre Philibert, Capitaine de Frigate, who was returning, together with La Sultane (the other frigate), from a four month's cruize to the weſtward. L'Etoile is a very fine frigate, quite new, and ſails well; ſhe loſt in the action 40 killed, and had upwards of 70 wounded: her maſts which remained are ſhot through, and her hull extremely ſhattered, having four feet water in her hold at the time ſhe ſurrendered. We are alſo a good deal cut up, ſeveral of our guns diſmounted, and I have to regret the loſs of ſome brave men, 13 killed and 25 wounded, ſome of them, I fear, dangerously. Amongſt the former was a moſt promising young gentlemen, Mr. P. A. Crawley, Midſhipman, who fell unhappily early in the action.

I cannot, Sir, ſufficiently expreſs to you how much I have to admire in the conduct of every one whom I had the pleaſure to command upon this occaſion. I beg moſt earneſtly to recommend Mr. R. M. Jackſon, the Senior Lieutenant; as alſo to give my beſt teſtimony to the exertions of the Junior Lieutenants, Meſsrs. Addis and Cocks, together with Lieutenants Griffith and M'Laughlan, of the marines. To Mr. M'Gowan, the Maſter, I am much indebted for the ſkill and care with which he conducted the ſteerage of the ſhip during a period of much difficulty and peril. Mr. Maddox, the Purſer, very handſomely volunteered his attendance on deck, where he rendered good ſervices.

I cannot cloſe this letter without obſerving, that I derived the greateſt aſſiſtance from the profeſsional ability of Captain Wm. Sargent, of the Navy, who was ſerving on board with me as a volunteer.

Here with, Sir, you have liſts of the killed and wounded; & I notice with great pleaſure the care & attention of Mr. Boyter, Surgeon, not only towards our own men, but to thoſe of the enemy alſo.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) EDMUND PALMER,
Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Hebrus.

[Here follows a liſt of 13 killed including a Midſhipman, P. A. Crawley, and 25 wounded. The prize L'Etoile had 40 killed and 71 wounded.]

Copy of a letter from Captain Rowley, of his Majeſty's Ship Eagle, addreſsed to Vice-Admiral Sir Edwar Pellew, Bart. and tranſmitted by the latter to John Wilſon Croker, Eſq.

The Eagle, at Malta, Feb. 6, 1814.

Sir,—Imagining it will be ſatisfactory to you, I take the liberty of mentioning, that on the night of the 3d inſtant I found his Majeſty's ſhips Apollo and Havannah at anchor off Brindiſi, and a French frigate (the Uranie) on fire inside of the port. Captain Taylor acquainted me, that the Uranie had eſcaped from Ancona on the 16th January, and had been turned into Brindiſi by the Cerberus; and that on his arrival there he ſent a meſsage to know in what ſituation he was to conſider the port of Brindiſi, as he underſtood the Neapolitan Government had joined the Allies and declared war againſt France; he therefore could not comprehend their giving ſuccour to an enemy's frigate. After much converſation, it appears, that on the Apollo making a ſhew, as if intending to go into the port of Brindiſi, the Frenchman laſded his powder and ſet fire to the frigate; as it blew freſh, and the tide was running ſtrong, Captain Taylor had not time to write the particulars by me.

I have, &c. C. ROWLEY, Captain.

[A letter from Captain Hoſte, dated on board the Bacchante, before Cattaro, Jan. 5, 1814, ſtates that the fortreſs of Cattaro had that morning ſurrendered to his Majeſty's ſhips Bacchante and Saracen. The batteries opened from four different points at day-light on Chriſtmas morning, and on the 1ſt of January two additional batteries of 18 pounders and 32 pounders were opened. On the 3d every thing was arranged for a general aſſault, when the Commandant, General Ganthuier ſent to offer to capitulate. The terms granted to the garriſon were, to lay down their arms on the Marine, to be tranſported to ſome port in Italy, to be conſidered as priſoners of war, until exchanged. The loſs of the Britiſh has been trifling, conſiſting of one ſeaman killed, and of Lieutenant Haig, of the Royal Marines, ſlightly wounded. Captain Hoſte beſtows many encomiums on the exertions and meritorious conduct of Captain Herper, of the Saracen, and Lieut. Milbourne, of the Bacchante, Lieut. Rees, Lieut. Hancock of the Saracen, Mr. Vale, Maſter of ditto, Lieut. Haig, Royal Marines, of the Bacchante, and in fine of all the officers and men of both ſhips. He obſerves likwiſe on the torrents of rain which fell at the time, and the difficulties and privations which muſt attend the attack of a fortreſs like Cattaro at this ſeaſon, adding that he cannot conclude without acknowledging, in the warmeſt terms, the aſsistance he had received from Captain Angelo, and of Lieutenant-General Campbell's Staff.]

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will, on Wednesday next at noon, receive Sealed Propoſals from any Perſon or Perſons, willing to contract from the removal of the temporary Dam in front of the Building Slip in the Dock yard, and for digging a Channel two hundred feet long, and fifty feet broad, the depth to be regulated by the Master Attendant, for the launch of the Vessel now on the Stocks.

2d. The Timber forming part of the Dam to become the property of the Contractor.

3d. The remainder of the materials, to be removed by the Contractor to Moodys Bay, in the rear of the Town Baracks.

4th. The work to be commenced upon, within twenty four hours after the acceptance of the Tender is notified to the Party, and to be completed by the 30th of the present Month at farthest on forfeiture of one half of the amount of the Contract.

5th. The Tenders to be endorſed " Tenders for removing the Dam."

6th. The Governor in Council will, at the ſame time receive Tenders for execution of the ſame work, on condition that the materials be removed to the upper part of the Cuſtom Houſe Basin, in rear of the Garrison Hospital.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19th September 1814.

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